

WEATHER.

Fair, continued cold tonight and tomorrow; light variable winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 48, at 10 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 30, at 6 a.m. today. Full report on page 9.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 10.

No. 20,152.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

GOVERNMENT PLAN OF CAPITAL BEST OF CAPITAL BEST

Commissioner of New York City in Vain for Better Managed City.

RETURNS FROM LONG TOUR IN QUEST OF NEW IDEAS

Impressed by Sentiment in Country in Support of President Wilson.

Enthusiastic over the showing of Washington in comparison with other cities that have adopted the commission form of government, and impressed by the practically unanimous sentiment he found in the south and middle west for President Wilson and his policy, Commissioner of New York City, John S. Newland, returned today from a three-week trip that took him to Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Dayton and New York city.

"The support the President has in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and other states through which I passed was the thing that impressed me most," said the Commissioner. "With but one or two exceptions, every person to whom I talked, on trains, in hotels and other places where one makes acquaintances on a trip of this kind, was a staunch Wilson supporter. The confidence the President has in the President makes it inconceivable how he can be defeated for reelection."

To Study City Governments.

Mr. Newland's trip was to enable him to find out what progress other cities that have adopted the commission form of government are making, and, as a starter, he visited Atlanta, where the mayor and city council plan is still in operation. After comparing the government of this municipality with the administrative systems of the cities he visited later, Mr. Newland was convinced that Atlanta is standing in its own light by failing to get on the commission bandwagon.

The commission plan is working out satisfactorily in all the cities where it is in operation, and municipal development along all lines has been greater than under their former governmental regimes, he stated. The modern system has not increased taxes, but there is a disposition on the part of the governed to be more liberal in authorizing expenditures for improvements, as they feel that they have a greater opportunity for fraudulent or wasteful expenditure of funds by a commission government.

The city manager plan, which is being tried out at Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Newland said, is not a success. He said that he says this method has not passed the experimental stage, and he would not recommend it to any city. He said that he is greatly disappointed that it is not a greater opportunity to judge of its practicability.

One Weakness of Plan.

The one outstanding weakness of this plan, he points out, is that so much power is centralized in a single individual that it would be possible for immense abuses to be practiced, though, on the other hand, this same centralization, which determines all questions of policy, while the administrative work is left entirely in the hands of the city manager.

Compared with the department for department, Washington, according to Commissioner Newland, has the most efficient government of any city he visited. He did not find any important municipal reforms being tried out elsewhere that he will recommend for adoption in the municipal administration of New York City.

THREE WITNESSES HEARD AT TRIAL OF MISS GLYNN

Labor Leader Charged With Inciting Riot Among Mill Workers at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., November 30.—Three witnesses testified today at the second trial of Elizabeth Gurley Glynn, a labor leader, charged with inciting silk mill strikers to riot, that although they saw between 250 and 400 strikers outside the Silesch mill on the night of February 22, 1915, they saw no rioting, nor did the strikers attempt to enter the mill. The prosecution contends that after several hundred striking operatives had been ordered to leave the mill, the strikers went to the mill in an attempt to force operatives to work there to strike.

The first witness today was William Lauffer, a foreman of the Silesch mill. He testified to having seen the crowd outside the mill, but said there was no rioting and no hostile demonstration. Hugo Johns, another foreman, and H. Fitzpatrick, an employee, gave similar testimony.

RADIUM SANATORIUM READY. New York Dispensary for Cancer Treatment Opens Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The first radium dispensary in this city will be opened tomorrow when the New York radium sanatorium opens for the treatment of cancer and other diseases. The institution is backed by local philanthropists. Its object is not only to fight malignant diseases, but to carry on research work with the X-ray and radium as well as in the use of radium.

The sanatorium will be conducted along the lines of the radium institute of London. Three hundred milligrams of radium in twenty-three applicators, valued at \$35,000, have been obtained, and contracts for the framing of the \$100,000 worth of radium in addition. The medical department will be similar to that instituted in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

BULL MOOSE PLAN STIRS THE CAPITAL

Democrats Delighted: G. O. P. Leaders Decline to Be Panicky.

STRONG DOUBT IS FELT IF ROOSEVELT WILL RUN

Republicans Expect Convention to Take Ground From Under Progressives.

Democratic and republican politicians in Washington were highly interested today in the action of the progressive national executive committee at its meeting held in New York city yesterday. The executive committee practically launched a third party for the presidential campaign of 1916.

The committee resolved to put a straight "bull moose" presidential ticket in the field; to ask Col. Roosevelt to head the ticket, and to call a meeting of the national committee January 11 next in Chicago to proceed for a national convention to be held after the conventions of the two old parties.

According to the reports of yesterday's meeting, it was the belief of some of the executive committee members that Col. Roosevelt will respond to the demand for his candidacy for the presidency.

Perkins Reviews Situation.

George W. Perkins was quoted after the meeting as saying: "The progress of course, will nominate a straight ticket. We have a wealth of material from which to choose a ticket, while the republicans have a dearth. We have Roosevelt of New York, Johnson of California, Beveridge of Indiana, and Bird of Massachusetts. Match any one of them if you can."

"The republicans have Weeks of Massachusetts, Burton of Ohio, Root of New York and Penrose of Pennsylvania. And let me tell you that they are seriously talking of nominating Roosevelt."

"But suppose the national convention should deadlock and Hughes come out of it? Would it be possible for the progressives to endorse him?" he was asked.

"In the first place I do not look for Hughes' nomination. He has said he would not run under any circumstances. And it certainly looks as though they would have it. I told you months ago I look for four presidential tickets next year. The progressives are disposed to go right ahead and nominate. That was the unanimous sentiment of the national executive committee at today's meeting."

Democrats Are Delighted.

The comment today of politicians in Washington upon this affair varied. Democrats, of course, were delighted at the news, and wished more power to the elbow of the bull moose workers willing to reinstate this wedge into the republican camp.

Republicans were not disposed to be panic-stricken, however, at first blush over the proposed revivification of the bull moose party. They cited the practical evidence of the return of the former bull moose convention, to be held at the end of the year, and the fact that they had personal knowledge of the attitude of influential progressives in the country, and that they were not at all disposed to believe that the action of 1912. For one thing, it was claimed, there would be the same incentive to create a third party in 1916 that there was to bolt the old party in 1912. Many progressives left the republicans in that year because they honestly believed Roosevelt had been deprived of a nomination belonging to him.

That score has been evened, it was said, and the progressives who bolted in 1916 are now confronted with the simple proposition of continuing the democratic party, or of joining the bull moose party, including themselves in control.

Look for a Reunion.

It was further said by republicans that there is now every reasonable indication that a regular republican national convention will witness a reunion of the two wings of the party and agreement upon a candidate who can be supported by progressives and republicans. In such event, it was said, the bull moose convention, to be held after the republican convention, would fall flat.

No well informed republican in Washington believes that Col. Roosevelt will countenance, not to say lead a revolt, if the republican party is to be held together upon a candidate acceptable to the progressive sentiment. It is well known that Col. Roosevelt is a politician that his one aim now is to defeat President Wilson and the democratic party, and to win again the nomination proposed. His only taboo thus far is against Taft.

WORK ON FISCAL REPORT

Members of Joint Committee Exchange Views Preparatory to Presenting General Findings.

The joint select committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia today got down to work on its report, which it must submit to Congress by January 1. All of the members of the committee were present with the exception of Representative Rainey, who was at work with the House ways and means committee.

There was a general exchange of views by the members of the committee, and the framing of the report was with the understanding that the committee will be called together again next week by Senator Chittenden, the chairman.

In the meantime it is expected that the individual members will perfect their views upon the matters at issue, so that they will be in readiness to go ahead with the framing of the report as quickly as possible.

A strict injunction of secrecy has been placed upon the proceedings of the committee. It was learned, however, that members of the committee believe that they will be able to get together on the main issues involved.

STEPS TO RELIEVE FREIGHT BLOCKADE

Being Taken Today at Railroad Conference in New York.

CARRIERS PUT EMBARGO ON THE ATLANTIC YARDS

Between 40,000 and 50,000 Cars are at Seacoast Yards Waiting to be Unloaded.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The presidents, or their representatives, of all the trunk line railroads running into New York city met today at the Pennsylvania terminal, Jersey city, to consider ways and means for relieving the freight congestion which has become acute during the past few weeks. The meeting follows the action of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio yesterday in declaring embargoes on export steel from New York, and the conference last strength of the report that the railroads will co-operate on uniform embargo rules. The steel embargo applies solely to this port.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad placed an embargo on iron and steel articles for export through New York, and the conference last night.

The Pennsylvania railroad placed embargoes on export flour and lumber at New York and on all export grain at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Lackawanna began an embargo yesterday on various forms of freight coming into New Jersey terminals. The embargo, which is based upon Buffalo and other lake points, as the Lackawanna regulates the grain movement by restricting the number of cars at Buffalo.

Although in many cases railroad men have been loath to discuss present freight conditions, it is known that between 40,000 and 50,000 freight cars are now at or near New York terminals waiting to be unloaded. Every freight terminal in this district has been running under top speed for several weeks. But the number of loaded freight cars in yards has increased so rapidly that three of the trunk line roads were forced to declare embargoes, and all of the other lines have found it necessary to take determined action at once.

Want to Extend Demurrage.

C. C. McCain, chairman of the Trunk Line Association, is now in Washington conferring with the interstate commerce commission in an effort to obtain permission, it was stated, for the member railroads to extend the privilege of charging demurrage upon grain while it is left in cars, under certain conditions, as well as after it has been placed in elevators.

The present congestion, which is said to be the cause of the railroads' action, has caused a railroad man to claim, by the effort on the part of grain men along the great lakes to empty their elevators as quickly as possible to receive additional grain before the great lakes shipping season officially closes December 15.

Guarding Loaded Cars.

The heavy movement of grain coming at a time when great quantities of goods and materials are being rushed toward New York for export, railroad men added, made an unprecedented demand for freight cars as well as upon the facilities of the railroads.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent another congestion at the Atlantic terminals. Three thousand cars loaded with export steel were said to be in the yards at Hollidaysburg, Pa., closely guarded by railroad policemen until they can be sent on their way. This material, valued at approximately \$10,000,000, was loaded in the regular cars, wheels, etc., for Russia, which will be routed through the Panama canal. There is also a considerable tonnage of bridge steel.

Announcement was made today that five large steamers flying the American flag have been transferred from the Pacific coast to New York-San Francisco service. The transfer was made by the New York-London trade to assist in relieving the export freight congestion at this port.

The steamers include three of those recently purchased by the Atlantic transport line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company. They are the Siberia and Manchuria, both on route to the Pacific and due here about December 14, and the Mongolia expected about December 27. These vessels were bought from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The two other steamers that will take their place in the regular New York-San Francisco service are the Korea and the Kronland. The last-named steamer had upward of 1,000 passengers on board when it left San Francisco for New York, and its activity in this respect was interrupted by the strikes which closed navigation through the Panama canal.

SUSPEND STOCK OPERATIONS.

Trustees of Stock Exchange in Tokio Take Unprecedented Action.

TOKIO, November 30, 2:15 p.m.—Trustees of the stock exchange took unprecedented action today when they suspended operations and canceled transactions, owing to an exceedingly strong and riotous upward movement in wide fluctuations. Tempestuous scenes greeted announcement of the trustees' decision.

War purchases by the allies have caused a rise in prices of all over the country, which have been reflected in the market and standard stocks have been placed on today's opening there was a hysterical advance over yesterday's close.

STOPS WIDOWS' TAG DAY.

Chicago City Council Revokes Permit to Collect.

CHICAGO, November 30.—A permit for a widows' tag day was revoked by the city council last night. The council, in supporting the revocation, declared that since the original tag day came as a novelty a few years ago the practice has grown so that the days are few when men coming down town to work are not requested to buy tags for some charity.

"It has become a nuisance, and is particularly undesirable in the present emergency," said Mr. Nahoe.

An order directing Mayor Thompson and the judiciary committee of the city council to define a policy for future tag days was adopted.



HE PLANS TO PUSH FALLS POWER BILL

Senator Norris to Urge Action at Coming Session of Congress.

Senator Norris of Nebraska intends to reintroduce his bill providing for the construction of the proposed Great Falls power plant and water supply system when Congress meets, he said today. His bill, which is based upon a report made during the Sixty-second Congress by Col. W. C. Langfitt, United States Engineer Corps, calls for an ultimate expenditure of about \$15,000,000.

While the project primarily is to furnish the power plant with light and power in the District of Columbia and to increase the water supply, it is generally understood that the whole population of the District would benefit later through cheaper light and electric power.

Favored for the Future.

Secretary Garrison of the War Department has written to Senator Norris, saying that while he approves of the power plant proposition for the future, under existing circumstances he does not favor it at present. In his estimates for the coming year any appropriation for the plant.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the administration regarding the building of the power plant at this time, Senator Norris intends to do all he can to get favorable action on the proposition by Congress. He said today there had been a thorough investigation made by Col. Langfitt, which had cost the government \$25,000, and that he believed the findings in this investigation should be used to the advantage both of the government and the people of the District.

Secretary Garrison's Letter.

"This project proposes the combination of a power development and an increase of the water supply of the city of Washington at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000."

"It was the view at the time and until recently that work for increasing the water supply should be commenced in the near future. However, in his annual report, the Secretary of the Engineer Commissioner reported that on account of the installation of mechanical refrigeration in the city, the consumption per capita, it would appear that the work, so far as the water supply is concerned, need not commence before 1920, and that experience may then show it safe to postpone commencement for several years more. The advisability of undertaking the project in the near future must therefore depend upon the advantages expected from the power development."

"The economies of the development have been questioned in some quarters. The estimate cited above contemplated the generation of only power sufficient to meet the needs of the Federal and District governments."

Against Partial Development.

"A later study made in the District office indicates that this partial development of power will not be economical and that if work is undertaken, it should be on the basis of developing the full power. The cost of such development is placed at \$12,750,000 independent of any features for increasing the water supply, estimated to cost \$1,425,000 additional, making the total cost of the power plant and the increase of the water supply \$14,175,000. In addition a steam reserve must be maintained as the flow of the river is occasionally insufficient to generate the average load which the plant should carry."

CITIZENS TO LEARN RIFLE SHOOTING IN U. S. BUILDING

Mr. McAdoo Permits Use of Space for Practice Fostered by National Association.

Secretary McAdoo has given the use of the basement of the government building at the northeast corner of 15th and E streets northwest for rifle practice among civilian clubs of the District, it is announced by the National Rifle Association of America, the executive committee of which held a meeting last night. The association made an appropriation to put the range in working order, so that proper rifle training may be afforded citizens of Washington who are organized in rifle clubs in the Interior Department, navy yard and in other walks of life.

Col. William Libbey of New Jersey, president of the association, said the Secretary of War is to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, for general use in promoting rifle training among civilians. The association voted to petition Congress for a national charter and an annual appropriation of \$25,000.

COURT DENIES PLEAS IN CONSPIRACY CASE

Hamburg-American Line Officials Lose Every Point in Their Contention.

STEAMSHIP DOTTEREL. BRITISH CRAFT, IS SUNK

LONDON, November 30.—The British steamship Dotterel has been sunk, presumably by a submarine.

The Dotterel, 1,536 tons gross and 270 feet long, was built in 1904 at Newcastle, and was owned in Cork.

ENVOYS ON THEIR WAY.

Woman Suffragists, Bearing Petition to Washington, Leave New York.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Miss Frances Jolliffe and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, the California envoys, who crossed the continent bearing a woman suffrage petition to President Wilson, today resumed their trip. Accompanied by several New York suffragists, they first proceeded to Newark.

They will be entertained in Newark tonight and tomorrow will attend a state conference of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage there. Tomorrow they will be received by Gov. Fielder, whose signature to their petition will be solicited. They will then proceed to Philadelphia. All but two of the governors of the seventeen states through they have passed have signed the petition.

Pact Termed "Monstrous."

LONDON, November 30.—The Morning Post protests strongly against the treaty of commerce which has been negotiated between Great Britain and Denmark permitting commodities to be re-exported from Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

"In other words," says the Post, "the foreign office has created an agency whereby this country may trade with the enemy. This seems to us monstrous."

2,000,000 To Be Photographed.

BERLIN, November 30.—By wireless (to Saville).—Two million persons have been ordered by the German government in order to have photographs taken, in order that passports may be issued to over fifteen years of age, according to the Overseas News Agency.

WOULD END WAR WITH ITALY, CLAIM

Austrian Attempts Reported From Rome—Significance Seen in Kaiser's Visit.

LONDON, November 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette, associating Emperor William's visit to Vienna with reports that Germany is willing to enter upon peace negotiations, ventures the opinion that, as already suggested, the emperor's trip to the Austrian capital may represent a fresh attempt to bring about conclusion of a separate peace between Austria and Italy. It says: "Some features of Italy's attitude may lend encouragement to such an enterprise. The government at Rome, for reasons never disclosed, has refrained from declaring war on Germany, and has shown no particular eagerness to co-operate with the allies in restoring the situation in the Balkans."

Can Act Elsewhere.

Their action at Saloniki, it is further said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece, and with perfect legality. The landing of allied troops at Saloniki is based on the London treaty of July 15, 1915, the signature of which Greece, France, Great Britain and Russia, guaranteeing the independence and constitutional institutions of Greece.

Allies' Statement Denied.

BERLIN, November 30, by wireless (to London).—The statement issued by the entente allies as reflected in the semi-official statement issued in Paris to the effect that the landing of troops at Saloniki was not a violation of Greek territory, is contradicted by the Overseas News Agency.

"Reports from various sources concerning French and British threats against Greece fail to clear up the situation," the agency says. "However, the general tone of the news from French and British sources indicates clearly that Greece has been asked to renounce her sovereignty."

"Attempts to justify this course are all in vain. M. Venizelos, the former premier, had not the right under the constitution to sanction the landing of troops at Saloniki. The Greek constitution states, in clause 99, that the parliament is the only body which possesses the right to decide such questions. Therefore, the Greek government is merely defending the integrity of the constitution against conspiracy, which shows that reproaches directed against him have no just basis."

"The President of the Republic attempts to compel a small neutral nation to consent to the measures taken proves that the entente allies are right."

SPANISH KING KEPT BUSY AIDING WAR PRISONERS

PARIS, November 30.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says: "King Alfonso has received 100,000 letters, begging for his intervention in favor of civilians or soldiers made prisoner or condemned by courts martial in Germany and Austria. King Alfonso attends to this correspondence personally and the steps deemed necessary are ordered taken by him immediately. The king often stays up far into the night awaiting telegraphic replies to his appeals, so that he can forward their contents at once to waiting relatives."

ADDRESS GOES TO PRINTER.

President Finishes Document After Working All Day.

President Wilson's address to Congress went to the public printer today. The President put in the whole of yesterday at work on the document, finally completing it last night.

The message, which is comparatively brief, will be read by the President at a joint session of the two houses of Congress a week from today. It deals primarily with national preparedness, other questions on which the President hopes to see legislation being left for treatment in other addresses to be read to Congress after the Christmas holidays.

The address was read to the Cabinet before it was sent to the printer. The Cabinet members were enthusiastic over it, particularly the portion which deals with the appeal for united action for national defense.

GREECE EXPECTED TO MEET DEMANDS

Messages to Legation in London Indicate Satisfactory Solution of Issues.

ATHENS OPPOSED TO INFRINGEMENT ON RIGHTS

Negotiations for Treaty Between King Constantine's Government and Turkey Said to Be On.

LONDON, November 30.—The tenor of official messages to the Greek legation here corresponds with newspaper dispatches as to the satisfactory nature of the Greek government's reply to the entente ministers.

The basis of Greece's reply is a neutrality which will continue benevolently to the entente as long as the sovereign rights of Greece are not infringed and no restrictions of a military character are imposed, telegraphs the Athens correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

"Greece argues that with Saloniki and its railway communications in the hands of the allies, Greek forces will be deprived of their only adequate provisioning base. There is no indication that the entente will modify its original position, but the government and diplomats are hopeful of a satisfactory result."

Turko-Grecian Pact Sought.

A telegram received from Bucharest asserts that negotiations are pending between Turkey and Greece for the formation of a union similar to that between Greece and Rumania. The pro-German element in Greece is said to hold the negotiations will prove the basis for a new Balkan alliance, with Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey as the initial members.

The entente allies in disbanding troops at Saloniki are not violating Greek territory, nor can their need of a justification under the German occupation of Belgium. This is the semi-official reply to the German statement recently made in which the Saloniki expedition was criticised as a violation of foreign territory.

The presence of the allies at Saloniki does not need a justification, according to the diplomatic view made known in Paris. The French and British are not regarded as guests, but there as a matter of duty and established right, it is pointed out.

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